

New York and the Surf.

Four New Yorkers ever stop to think that one of that city's chief attractions is the surf. The Philadelphia must go fifty-six miles to the ocean. Though the folk of Baltimore and Washington live on tidewater, they must travel for surf bathing to the capes. Boston is the only other large town on the Atlantic seaboard besides New York that has the ocean at its back door. San Francisco and Los Angeles are the only Pacific coast cities within trolley ride of ocean beach. None of the Mexican gulf cities can be compared to New York as a seaside resort, and as to New Orleans, another Mecca of the pleasure seekers, that lies more than 100 miles above the mouth of the Mississippi. But, including Coney Island and Rockaway, and many miles of Greater New York are bounded by the ocean. This fact, just to consider the money making side of it, means an enormous revenue to the metropolis from the inland parts of the country. It is an advantage other great world centers, such as London, Paris and Berlin, do not enjoy.—Argonaut.

The Short Step Between.

"I was on an ocean liner when she ran on the rocks off the English coast some years ago," said a traveling man, "and in the panic that ensued there is one incident that stands out in my memory, illustrating the slender thread between the tragic and the ridiculous. We had a fellow on board who had managed to keep pretty well loaded all the way across, and when we struck the rocks he was in his usual condition. When everybody thought for sure we were going to the bottom he sat down at the piano in the saloon, and what do you suppose he began playing? 'Home, Sweet Home.' Somebody went to him and begged him to stop. Immediately he switched off from the doleful strains of the old song to the rollicking melody of 'Down Went McGinty.' The absurdity of the thing seemed to strike everybody at once, and a general laugh followed. The tension was relieved, and there was good order after that."

The Restaurant Piccolo.

Writing from Dresden, an American says: "There is at least one thing in a German restaurant for which one would look in vain in our country. That is the piccolo. You may think that I mean a musical instrument and not any orchestra in any country. But, have one of these, but you are not to have a piccolo, the one at the end of a human being. He is a little fellow, fifteen years old, who wears the regular waiter's costume and carries a tray in his spiketail coat. He is a solemn fellow, knows how to extract a tip and for the high privilege of retaining his place and taking his first degree as a waiter must endure much abuse at the hands of the head waiter and his underlings. He is a funny little fellow, this piccolo, who because of his appearance could never prosper in our country."—New York Tribune.

POWER OF AN AUDIENCE.

Influence It Exerts Over an Actor or a Speaker.

No orator living was ever great enough to give out the same power and force as I magnetism to an empty hall, to empty seats, that he could give to an audience capable of being fired by his theme.

In the presence of the audience lies a fascination, an indefinable magnetism, that stimulates all the mental faculties and acts as a tonic and vitalizer. An orator can say before an audience what he could not possibly have said previous to going on the platform, just as we can often say to a friend in animated conversation things which we could not possibly say when alone. As when two chemicals are united a new substance is formed from the combination which did not exist in either alone, the speaker feels surging through his brain the combined force of his audience, which he calls inspiration, a mighty power which did not exist in his own personality before he rose to his feet. No public speaker ever forgets that first surprising feeling of confidence.

Actors tell us that there is an indescribable inspiration which comes from the orchestra, the footlights, the audience, which it is impossible to feel at a cold mechanical rehearsal. There is something in a great sea of expectant faces which awakens the ambition and arouses the reserve of power which can never be felt except before an audience. The power was there just the same before, but it was not aroused.—Success Magazine.

Made the Most of It.

A well known French actor became involved in a discussion with an American, grew heated, drew his card from his pocket, threw it on the table with a tragic air and stalked out. The American regarded the card for some moments, then took out his fountain pen and wrote "Adult bearer" above the engraved line and went off to the theater.—Argonaut.

A Reproof.

"Oh, children, you are so noisy today. Can't you be a little quieter?" "Now, grandma, you must be more considerate and not scold us. You see, if it wasn't for us you wouldn't be a grandma at all."

Inconsistent.

Guest—So your daughter belongs to the Universal Peace and Amiability society? Host—Yes, and she's rapidly getting her way to the front of that society.

An English Election Trick.

Corruption at elections in England took many curious forms in olden days, but there have been few more ingenious plans for securing the election of the desired candidate than that practiced at Seaford in 1700. It was doubtful which way the polling would go unless a receiving officer could be found willing to pass some twenty-six persons who still wanted seventeen days to complete the six months' residence required by law. Accordingly it was arranged that the candidate should insist on all the six oaths demanded by statute being administered to each voter individually, and this, together with the time spent in dealing with every frivolous objection raised by counsel, made it impossible to poll more than four votes a day, so that the twenty-six were duly qualified by the time their turn came to vote.

The Tramp's Reason.

The late Joseph Dorsey of San Jose, the famous detective whose best feat was the capture of Canon Bernard after a chase from Alaska to Cape Horn, used to impute his success to his knowledge of men.

"A detective," he would say, "should know the habits of every class. Then no disguise can deceive him. All men, even the most unmethodical, have their habits. Even the tramp has his. 'You grab big lazy loafer,' I said to a tramp one December day. 'You ought to be in jail!'"

"Yes, Algie," the tramp replied as he pretended to fix a monocle in his eye. "Yes; I know it's the correct thing for me at this season, Algie; but, deuce take it, it's such a mild winter, don't you know?"—Kansas City Star.

An Indirect Hit.

A patient who was suffering from a scalp wound was recently admitted to a hospital. "How did this happen?" asked the resident surgeon.

"The wife hit me on the head with a stone," was the answer.

"It's the first time I ever heard of a woman hitting anything she aimed at," the doctor observed jokingly.

"Oh, she didn't aim it at me! She was throwing the stone at our neighbor's fowls, and I was standing behind her!"—London Graphic.

What a Change!

"He used to kiss me every time we passed through a tunnel before our marriage," said the little woman, with sad reflections.

"And does he do so now?" asked the bosom friend.

"No; he takes a drink."—Brooklyn Eagle.

Reduced.

"Old Juggleworth died at an advanced age, didn't he?" "On the contrary, he died at a greatly reduced age. He was really twenty years older than he said he was."—Chicago News.

Always a Harvest Somewhere.

There is a harvest every month during the year, as follows: January—Australia, New Zealand, Argentine, Chile; February—India; March—India, upper Egypt, Syria, Persia, Asia Minor; May—North Africa, China, Japan and the southern United States of America; June—Mediterranean and southern France, central and east United States of America south of 40 degrees; July—France, Austria, Hungary, southern Russia, northern United States of America, Ontario and Quebec; August—England, Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, east Canada; September—Scotland, Sweden, Norway, Russia; October—Finland and northern Russia; November—Peru, South Africa; December—Burma, South Australia. It is a complete table and shows how the wheat supply pours into England during every month of the year.—English Agricultural Journal.

A Brazilian Household Pet.

Brazilians train a snake called the giboia as a rat catcher. It is fifteen feet long, is harmless to the human being, becomes quite a household pet, is lazy in the daytime, but at night roams about the house in quest of its prey—rats. These animals it promptly kills by twisting their necks. When Brazilians have to pass from room to room in the dark they first put on their slippers. It would not be pleasant to plant one's bare feet on a cold, slimy snake of that size.

The Landlubber.

They were enlightening the landlubber as to maritime matters. He was becoming more and more crestfallen as their explanations progressed.

"Why, I always thought," he sadly sighed, "that the port side of a ship was the one nearest port!"—Boston Herald.

Maddening.

"They really fear she will become insane. You see, she found a diary he kept before he married her."

"Oh, I see! And the awful revelations?"

"Revelations? No. It was all in cipher, and she couldn't read a word of it."—London Tit-Bits.

An Affront.

D'Auber—Your daughter paints in the Dutch school, does she not? Mrs. Newrich—Not much she don't! We pay \$50 a quarter to give her private lessons at home. Dutch school in deed!—Philadelphia Record.

Posting Mother.

"Did that young man kiss you last night?"

"Mother, do you suppose he came all the way up here just to hear me sing?"

FELL AMONG THIEVES.

And the Old Man Didn't Know Which Set Was the Worst.

An old man from rural England with his wife was on a holiday in London and decided on an evening at a theater. He looked up the advertisements in the papers and selected a house where "All Baba and the Forty Thieves" was being played. It was a "cheap" house, the price of stalls being given as two-and-sixpence. The farmer was surprised, however, on arriving at the box office to be met with a demand for 6 shillings for the two tickets. The extra sixpence per seat it was explained, was for booking. Then he was called upon to pay sixpence for a program, and the female attendant who showed him to the seats also asked for sixpence, in addition to which there was a shilling to be paid for hats and coats being taken care of in spite of his protest that they could take care of them themselves. A footstool was brought for his wife and was accepted without suspicion that it would be charged for but the attendant who brought it demanded another sixpence, and finally opera glasses were handed to them and payment of another sixpence requested. Then the farmer went in search of the manager and, finally, said in a tone of deepest disgust: "You may do what you like with the tickets. There are so many thieves front of the house that we don't like to wait to see the forty on the stage!"—London Answers.

Antiquity of the Senate.

The senate is historically much older than the lower house, or house of representatives, as it is called in our country and time. In the remote time while as yet there was no such thing as a science of government, the tribe was wont to look to its old men, an account of their wisdom and experience, for advice in all matters pertaining to the tribe, and those old men were the first senators. The word senator comes from "senis," meaning old. As civilization advanced and seated government became a fact the senate continued to be composed of the old men, and when by and by the second chamber, or council, was added the senate continued to receive the larger measure of reverence and respect.—New York American.

Crow Quills Make the Best Pens.

A quill penmaker says that no pen will do as fine writing as the crow quill. It requires the assistance of a microscope to make a proper pen out of such a quill, but when made it is of wonderful delicacy. The microscope writing told of in books of literary curiosities was all done with a crow quill. The steel pens of the present have very fine points, but somehow a fine point can be given to a quill than has ever been put on a steel pen, and so delicacy nothing can equal it.

Mutual Forbearance.

"You and your wife seem to get along nicely."

"Fairly well. We had an understanding from the start. I wasn't to expect a dollar to buy more than a dollar's worth of goods, and she wasn't to tell me about the fine men she might have married."—Washington Herald.

No Spooning.

"Tell me that I may hope," he pleaded. "All right," she replied, "hope on, but don't ask me to feed your hope with a spoon."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Considerate Revolutionists.

The wildest and most ferocious revolutionaries I have known have often been in private life merciful, tender, unselfish, considerate.—T. P. O'Connor in London T. P.'s Weekly.

Warned.

He—Darling, I don't know what to say to your father. She—Just say, "Mr. Munn, I wish to marry your daughter!" then dodge.

The Absolute Zero.

What is the absolute zero of temperature? The zero of thermometers is purely conventional. The inventor of the centigrade simply took for zero the coldest temperature known in his day, while Fahrenheit had even less ground for his selection. Absolute zero is a point fixed by nature and may be arrived at in a variety of ways. All gases expand or contract equal amounts for every degree of heat. The amount of 1-273 of their volume for each degree centigrade. If, then, a gas is cooled down continuously it must reach a point at which further contraction is impossible. If a gas loses 1-273 of its volume at each downward degree of centigrade then in 273 degrees it would exhaust this power and become a solid; hence (minus) 273 C. is the absolute zero of temperature. This answers to 461 F.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Belief in Ghosts.

In most of the Oriental countries, notably in China and in many quarters in Europe, the belief in ghosts is still active, quite as much so as it was a thousand years ago. The peasantry of Russia, and especially of Siberia, are in constant dread of ghosts, and much of their time is taken up with devising ways and means of safeguarding themselves against their visitations. Not even in the United States of America is the ancient superstition defunct. The negroes are notorious believers in ghosts, and thousands of white people, remote from the center of intelligence, are still the victims of the old idea.—New York American.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA.

To Edward Duncan, William C. Wilbert and Robert L. Walker, constituting the Board of Supervisors of Alexandria County, Virginia, and Crandall Mackey, Commonwealth's Attorney of said County; and Robert R. Buckley, George H. Burke, W. F. P. Reid, Thomas A. Williams, Franklin Williams, Sr., and John S. Pearson, constituting the Board of Supervisors of Fairfax County, Virginia, and C. Vernon Ford, Commonwealth's Attorney of said Fairfax County, Virginia.

TAKE NOTICE that the City Council of Alexandria will on Monday, the 26th day of February, 1912, at the hour of eleven o'clock, A. M., on that day move the Circuit Court of the County of Alexandria, Virginia, that being the Circuit Court of the County wherein the greater part of such territory lies, to make an order authorizing and declaring the annexation to the City of Alexandria of certain territory now belonging to the said counties of Alexandria and Fairfax, which territory is the same territory described in and authorized and declared to be that which the City Council of Alexandria desires to annex by the ordinance approved December 28th, 1911, entitled "An ordinance to extend the corporate limits of the city of Alexandria in pursuance of the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly of Virginia, approved March 10, 1904, entitled 'An act to provide for the extension of the corporate limits of cities and towns', a certified copy of which ordinance is hereto attached and published, to be taken, read, and considered as a part of this notice and to which reference is made for an accurate description of the metes and bounds of said territory proposed to be annexed, a copy of which is on file in the Clerk's office of said court.

CITY COUNCIL OF ALEXANDRIA.

By FRED J. PAFF, Mayor.

SAM'L P. FISHER, Corporation Atty. A true copy: Teste—Fred J. Paff, Mayor.

An Ordinance

To extend the corporate limits of the City of Alexandria in pursuance of the provisions of the act of the General Assembly of Virginia, approved March 10, 1904, entitled "An Act to provide for the extension of the corporate limits of cities and towns."

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Alexandria, Virginia:

1. That the City of Alexandria hereby declares that it is desirable to annex, in pursuance of the act of the General Assembly of Virginia, approved March 10, 1904, (Acts 1904, page 144), certain territory of the counties of Alexandria and Fairfax, Virginia, adjacent to the present corporate limits of the City of Alexandria, and to that end the City of Alexandria doth hereby accurately describe the metes and bounds of such territory as follows:

Beginning at a point in mid channel of Hunting Creek, southward of the Alexandria Water Company's pumping station, and in a line with the east side of a lane (commonly called Robert's Lane) extended; thence northward along the said line of the east side of Robert's Lane extended, and along the east side of Robert's Lane to the south side of the Little River Turnpike, thence across said Little River Turnpike in a northward direction to a corner, the said corner being the extreme west corner of the Shooters Hill Section of the George Washington Park subdivision as laid out by the Washington Monument Association of Alexandria, Va., thence with the western boundary of said Shooters Hill section of said George Washington Park subdivision, with needle bearing north 1 degree 26 minutes 30 seconds east 261.89 feet to a corner, being the corner of the said Shooters Hill Section and Section No. 2, of the George Washington Park subdivision, thence with the western boundary of said Section No. 2 of the said George Washington Park subdivision, with needle bearing north 4 degrees 41 minutes 20 seconds east 889.06 feet to a corner, being on the southern side of a road, commonly called Janney's Road, and 50 feet westward from the intersection of the south side of the said Janney's Road and the west side of the Leesburg Turnpike, thence with needle bearing north 6 degrees 23 minutes 20 seconds east 3036.5 feet more or less to the intersection of the east side of the Braddock Road and the north side of a road, commonly called Lloyd's Lane; thence eastward with the north side of said Lloyd's Lane and the southern boundary of the town of Potomac and with the said north side of Lloyd's Lane extended, to the Potomac river, thence down the said river to the present north

corporate line of the City of Alexandria, as incorporated by an act of the General Assembly approved February 20, 1871; thence following along the present north, west and southern boundaries of said city in to the Potomac River, thence down the said river to the mid channel of Hunting Creek and thence with the meanderings of the said mid channel of said Hunting Creek, up stream to the point of beginning the metes and bounds of which territory proposed to be annexed appear and may be traced and verified on a map on file in the office of the city engineer of the City of Alexandria.

2. That the City of Alexandria doth hereby set forth the necessity for and the expediency of the proposed annexation, that is to say:

(1) That the crowded and congested conditions at present prevailing in almost every section of the city may be relieved by adding sufficient territory to the corporate limits of the city not built upon, but adapted to city improvements, so as to afford cheap and desirable locations for the erection of commodious, healthful and beautiful residences.

(2) That the present ad prospective systems of public improvements of the city, such as the establishment of grades of streets and alleys, the plans of construction of sewers, culverts, drains, and gas mains, may be designed, adjusted and made, so as to avoid unnecessary annoyance and damage necessarily occurring where property is built upon and developed before such systems are designed, acquired and made.

(3) The fact that a part of the territory proposed to be annexed is already built upon, though without any sufficient system of sewers or other improvements, makes it not only expedient, but necessary that some complete system of sewerage be promptly provided for the proper sanitation and improvement of such territory.

(4) That within the territory proposed to be annexed there are several locations where the houses and population are more or less dense, which necessitates better police and fire protection than the counties of Alexandria and Fairfax are enabled, with the means at their command, to afford to such communities, and, as a result, it endangers the safety of life and property not only without but also within the corporate limits.

3. The City of Alexandria hereby sets forth the terms and conditions upon which it desires to make the proposed annexation, and proposes for the future management of the annexed territory the following:

(1) That the city of Alexandria shall assume and provide for the reimbursement of the counties of Alexandria and Fairfax, respectively, of a just proportion of any existing debt of said counties, if any there be, and shall also make compensation to the counties of Alexandria and Fairfax respectively, building of either of the said counties located within the annexed territory.

(2) That the tax rate upon the land within the annexed territory shall not be increased beyond the rate assessed by the counties of Alexandria and Fairfax, respectively, for their purposes at the time of the annexation under this ordinance for a period of five years after such annexation, except upon the petition of a majority of the freeholders of such territory presented to the council of the City of Alexandria.

(3) That all revenues derived by the city of Alexandria from taxation in said territory during the first period of five years, either on property or from other sources, including licenses, shall be wholly expended by the City of Alexandria upon streets, sewers, light, and other public improvements in said territory; provided, however, that at any time within the said five years the council of the City of Alexandria may, by ordinance, set apart a sum equal to twelve per centum of the assessed value, at the time of annexation, of the lands annexed, or of such part thereof as may be determined upon by said council, which sum so set apart shall be wholly expended in public improvements in and for the benefit of the annexed territory, or part thereof, as may be determined as aforesaid; and when said sum shall have been so set apart and said public improvements shall have been begun, the land annexed or part thereof, as aforesaid, shall be subject to city tax rate, and the proceeds thereof shall be paid into the city treasury along with all other taxes and licenses in such territory for general purposes, although said five years shall not have elapsed, provided that said sum to be set apart and expended shall be reduced by the sum already expended on said improvements under any other plan of annexation; and provided said sum also shall further, that out of the proceeds of sale of the next issue of bonds by the City of Alexandria after such annexation the said sum equal to the said twelve per centum of the assessed value at the time of annexation of the land annexed, reduced by the sum hereinbefore men-

tioned, shall be set apart and expended in said territory as hereinbefore directed, unless said sum has been already so expended.

(4) That all county levies imposed on persons and property within such territory for the current fiscal year in which said annexation is made shall be paid to the counties of Alexandria and Fairfax, respectively.

(5) That the taxes assessed, collected and expended during the said period of five years shall be so assessed, collected and kept that the same may be expended as hereinbefore provided in the territory of the particular ward from which it was so collected until and unless a sum be set apart equal to twelve per centum of the assessed value at the time of annexation of the lands annexed, and when said sum shall have been so set apart, and the public improvements shall have been begun, the land annexed shall be subject to the city tax rate.

(6) That the City of Alexandria will, as soon as annexation is accomplished, afford police and fire protection and public school facilities to the citizens residing in the annexed territory; and will, with all reasonable dispatch, afford and furnish other public facilities and improvements to said citizens, as provided by law.

(7) That in the annexed territory no new streets or alleys shall be opened or projected except with the consent and approval of the council of the City of Alexandria.

4. That the corporation attorney be, and he is hereby, instructed to institute and prosecute, with as little delay as possible, the necessary legal proceedings in order to annex to the city of Alexandria, by proper decree or judgment of the Circuit Court of the County of Alexandria, the same being the Circuit Court of the County wherein the greater part of such territory lies, the territory hereinbefore accurately described, upon the terms and conditions hereinbefore set forth.

5. This ordinance shall be in force from and after its passage.

Passed the Common Council, December 12, 1911.

HUBERT SNOWDEN, President.

Passed the Board of Aldermen, December 22, 1911.

F. F. MARBURY, President.

Teste: DANIEL R. STANSBURY, C. C.

Approved, December 28, 1911.

F. J. PAFF, Mayor.

1. Daniel R. Stansbury, Clerk of the Common Council of the City of Alexandria, do certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original ordinance entitled "An ordinance to extend the corporate limits of the City of Alexandria in pursuance of the provisions of the act of the General Assembly of Virginia, approved March 10, 1904, entitled 'An act to provide for the extension of the corporate limits of cities and towns', which ordinance was passed by the Common Council of the City of Alexandria at a meeting held on the 12th day of December, 1911, by recorded vote of yeas 11, nays 3, and was concurred in by the Board of Aldermen of the City of Alexandria at a meeting held on the 22nd day of December, 1911, by a recorded vote of yeas 6, nays 2, which was approved by the Mayor on the 28th day of December, 1911.

Given under my hand this 15th day of January, 1912.

DANIEL R. STANSBURY, Clerk Common Council of the City of Alexandria, Va.

(3) That all revenues derived by the city of Alexandria from taxation in said territory during the first period of five years, either on property or from other sources, including licenses, shall be wholly expended by the City of Alexandria upon streets, sewers, light, and other public improvements in said territory; provided, however, that at any time within the said five years the council of the City of Alexandria may, by ordinance, set apart a sum equal to twelve per centum of the assessed value, at the time of annexation, of the lands annexed, or of such part thereof as may be determined upon by said council, which sum so set apart shall be wholly expended in public improvements in and for the benefit of the annexed territory, or part thereof, as may be determined as aforesaid; and when said sum shall have been so set apart and said public improvements shall have been begun, the land annexed or part thereof, as aforesaid, shall be subject to city tax rate, and the proceeds thereof shall be paid into the city treasury along with all other taxes and licenses in such territory for general purposes, although said five years shall not have elapsed, provided that said sum to be set apart and expended shall be reduced by the sum already expended on said improvements under any other plan of annexation; and provided said sum also shall further, that out of the proceeds of sale of the next issue of bonds by the City of Alexandria after such annexation the said sum equal to the said twelve per centum of the assessed value at the time of annexation of the land annexed, reduced by the sum hereinbefore men-

tioned, shall be set apart and expended in said territory as hereinbefore directed, unless said sum has been already so expended.

(4) That all county levies imposed on persons and property within such territory for the current fiscal year in which said annexation is made shall be paid to the counties of Alexandria and Fairfax, respectively.

(5) That the taxes assessed, collected and expended during the said period of five years shall be so assessed, collected and kept that the same may be expended as hereinbefore provided in the territory of the particular ward from which it was so collected until and unless a sum be set apart equal to twelve per centum of the assessed value at the time of annexation of the lands annexed, and when said sum shall have been so set apart, and the public improvements shall have been begun, the land annexed shall be subject to the city tax rate.

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F. J. PAFF, Mayor.

CLASSIFIED ADS.

Rates

(Five lines or less 1 time, 25c; 2 times, 40c; 3 times, 50c.

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE to all except contract advertisers having charge accounts.

SPECIAL NOTICES

NOTICE—There will be a meeting of the Seminoles Tribe No. 351 O. R. M. T. on TONIGHT (Tuesday) January 23, 1912 in the wigwag in Fisk's Hall, corner of Prince and Royal Sts. Work class adoption. By order of Sachem. All brother redmen invited.

L. D. SULLIVAN, Chief of Records.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Suburban Homes Company, Inc., will be held at the principal office of the company, No. 111 South Fairfax street, Alexandria, Va., on Monday, February 26th, 1912, at one o'clock p. m., for the election of officers and directors of the company for the ensuing year and such other business, as may constitutionally come before the meeting. Books for the transfer of stock will be closed January 25th, 1912, both days inclusive. By order of the Board of Directors. O. R. VILLE, J. MOAT, Secretary.

SHRINER'S NOTICE.—A list of members, and the amount of dues to December 31st, 1912, can be seen at Noble E. Warfield, Jr.'s, store, corner King and Pitt streets, and at E. E. Downing Co., corner King and Payne streets, where they can be paid, the money forwarded, and cards delivered on receipt of same. E. E. DOWNHAM, Rep. Area Temple, Jan 15

NOTICE—The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of National Manganese Corporation will be held at the office of the company, 107 North Fairfax street, on Wednesday the 31st day of January, 1912, at eleven o'clock A. M., for the election of officers and the transaction of any other business that may properly come before the meeting.

L. M. LARKIN, Assistant Secretary.

NOTICE—The regular meeting of the stockholders of the Lyndhurst and Sherwood Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company, 107 North Fairfax street, on Wednesday the 31st day of January, 1912, at eleven o'clock A. M., for the election of officers and the transaction of any other business that may properly come before the meeting.

L. M. LARKIN, Assistant Secretary.

WANTED.

WOMAN or girl for general house work. 265 Commerce street. Jan 23/12

WANTED—Gentleman as boarder. Heated room, newly furnished. Apply to 108 South Fairfax St. Jan 23/12

WANTED—A boy to learn printing business. Good opportunity. Permanent. BARRETT PRESS, 112 South Fairfax. Jan 23/12

LOST.